



Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	10	11	12	1	2
Jerusalem	61	63	65	67	69
Tel Aviv	61	63	65	67	69
Haifa	61	63	65	67	69
Beersheba	61	63	65	67	69

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair, slightly warmer.

(A) Humidity at 5 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. expected today.

Five Arabs from the military zone in the Triangle area, who had crossed the line illegally, were arrested in Ramat Hashikma yesterday and freed on bail. Six authorities were apprehended in various sectors of the country over the weekend.

The Haganah Local Council voted a budget of almost 12.1m. more than two-thirds of which will be used for development purposes. The Haganah Local Council is to spend 11,000,000 on planting a 55 dunam National Park.

380 wooden huts are to be completed in the Pithul Tikva area next week and another 120 are now in the final stages of construction.

The seven members of the Local Council of Yotvata, who were arrested last month on charges of having sold 54 tons of grapes without a permit, have been released after pending hearing before the Magistrate's Court.

A 24-year-old girl was arrested yesterday when a family complained that they had taken ill from impure oil purchased at his store.

Two boys and a girl were arrested in Tel Aviv yesterday for painting slogans on the walls and posters and walls along Rehov Herzl protesting against any repatriation agreement with Germany.

Abdullah Abdul El Akhbar, 34, of Tulkarm village, was charged in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday with selling ten counterfeit 100 notes to Yacov Cohen last July.

BABY DROWNS

RAMLE, Tuesday. — Eighteen-month-old Uri Kanfi was drowned in a 20-litre can of water outside his house today. He was playing alone in the garden and stuck his head into the full can and could not get it out. He was found dead by his mother, who went to look for him.

TAKES BACK CHILD

JAFFA, Tuesday (ITIM). — A mother who left her 10-day-old child at the doorstep of the Dajani Hospital here yesterday, agreed to take the infant back after police apprehended her today. She was released on bail pending trial for abandoning the child.

Immigrants Refuse To Remain at Ma'bara

HAIFA, Tuesday. — One hundred and fifty immigrants from Tripoli yesterday returned to the Sha'ar Ha'Aliya reception centre after they had refused to remain at a ma'bara near here.

The newcomers, who arrived with a group of 467 immigrants yesterday, had been sent directly to the ma'bara. When they saw the place was far from a town, they drew knives, and shouting threats, forced their drivers to return to Sha'ar Ha'Aliya. This was the first time immigrants from North Africa were sent directly to a ma'bara.

The arrivals in the s.s. Gallia yesterday included a large number of invalids and blind persons. It is reported that of the 500 Jews still in Tripoli, 100 are social cases. All 500 are to be brought to Israel.

Personal Notices

ESTHER (nee Gabbay) and SION COONTO are happy to announce the birth of a

SON

The birth Misha will take place on Saturday, October 20, 1951, at 12 noon at the Hadassah Hospital, Hakiryu. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Judith and Chaim Fisher

are happy to announce the birth of a

Daughter

on Monday, October 15, 1951, at the Sha'ar Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem.

We regret to announce the death of Tel Aviv of

Mr. YEHEL ELENBERG

On Sunday, October 14, 1951, at the age of 88.

The funeral has taken place.

The BEREAVED FAMILY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1951

Jerusalem Electricity Strike Ends

Work at the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation is expected to return to normal today, following the signing of an agreement yesterday between representatives of the workers and the management.

A company spokesman told The Post that the Government will be asked to authorize a rate increase to meet the higher salaries provided for by the new agreement that runs until next April 1. The request will be made as soon as the exact cost of the pay increases is determined. The agreement followed a lengthy meeting yesterday at which the principal point under dispute—the question of a Workers' Provident Fund—was discussed. The company had already agreed to grant their employees higher grades and salaries in line with those of the Palestine Electric Corporation. The negotiations are to be made within a week's time.

The two parties finally agreed to adopt the modified fund plan worked out as a tentative agreement signed last August. A final plan will be developed at future negotiations.

Beersheba's Anniversary

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Beersheba is celebrating the third anniversary of its liberation by Israel forces on October 21, 1948, by a week of festivities and shows organized by the Municipality and the local Army command.

Members of the Dalia dance troupe are due to perform on an open-air stage in the centre of the township, this evening, while the cornerstone of a new cultural centre is to be laid in the new town tomorrow. The building is being put up with funds from the Building Workers' Pension Fund.

On Thursday, the army is to show a film of the capture of Beersheba. The Tel Aviv Fire Brigade is to give a concert on Saturday night, and the week will end on Wednesday with a dance and theatricals by local school children.

Attempt to Destroy Huts Brings Scuffle

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Almost a score of Municipal inspectors and supernumerary police from the office of the Custodian of Abandoned Property met stiff resistance today when they tore down the last four of the 60 squatters' huts in the Ezer Quarter near here.

The occupants had promised to tear down the huts which had not been demolished three weeks ago, but they had failed to do so by today. Two inspectors were slightly injured in the scuffle today when the squatters, neighbours and several persons from the Hatikva quarter tried to interfere. One of them was arrested.

3 Hospital Workers Released on Bail

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Two women employees of the Hadassah Hospital here charged with stealing food from the kitchen are to be released on 11500 bail each at the end of this week when the police investigation is completed. The Magistrate's Court decided here today. A third suspect, a male employee who worked as an assistant storekeeper allegedly told police that he had taken the foodstuffs for his four children.

The women suspects are employed in a supervisory capacity in the hospital's dietary department and insist that they had lawfully purchased the foodstuffs found in their possession.

Lottery Stuck On Wet Paint

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A bit of dampish paint caused a near riot at the Ohel Shalom Theatre here today, and interrupted a Kol Israel broadcast.

An eager crowd had filled the hall and was watching a boy and girl, select the winning tickets in the Municipalities' lottery from a four-hour rotating drum. The boy and girl had dutifully fished 70 slips denoting 7,000 winners of 11L each and seven 11L100 winners. The top prizes of 11L 500 and 11L1,000 were still to be drawn.

As necks craned, the youngsters on the stage threw up empty hands, meaning "That's all!" The crowd began booing and several ticket holders tried to mount the stage. As necks craned, the youngsters on the stage threw up empty hands, meaning "That's all!" The crowd began booing and several ticket holders tried to mount the stage.

Bedlam reigned, and the broadcast of the drawing was stopped. It was resumed after a quarter of an hour when it was discovered that the paint had not yet dried on the revolving drum, which had been repainted recently and "misting" had stuck to the paint on the inside.

Broadcast Resumed

"Kol Israel" resumed its broadcast, but there were no big winners in the audience. A total of 11L18,000 was won by 2,000 ticket holders, in prizes ranging from 11L1 each to 11L1,000. More than 60 per cent of the total income from the lottery will be spent on Municipal health and medical services.

Holders of tickets not drawn today may purchase tickets for the second lottery, to be drawn on November 20. At that time, non-ticket holders or today's prize-winners may play 11L1 each for new tickets.

The winning numbers were: 11L1,000 — No. 29 of Series 27; 11L 500 — No. 29 of Series 24; 11L 100 (prizes) — Nos. 29 of Series 9, 17, 22, 40, 44, 49, 74, 82, 97 and 98.

Two Karobelnik Brothers Charged with Murder

KEHUVOT, Tuesday (ITIM). — The two Karobelnik brothers were committed for trial in the District Court on a charge of premeditated murder by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. E. Malchi, here today. The application of the accused to be released on bail was refused and they will remain in prison until the end of their trial.

In the small courtroom were only the widow of Nissim Levi, the victim whom the two accused say they mistook for a thief, her family and more than a dozen policemen. Precautions were taken to prevent outbursts similar to those at the last hearing when the brothers were attacked.

Yehuda Karobelnik today pointed to Mrs. Levi's brother as the person who threw a stone at him last time. Mr. Malchi instructed the police to question the brother and to determine the truth of the allegations.

Tourist Gets Prison For Smuggling Money

HAIFA, Tuesday. — For smuggling 11L18,250 into the country hidden in the false bottom of his suitcase, Solomon Dohovitz, 35, an American tourist who arrived in the s.s. La Guardia on August 23, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge M. Etzioni in the District Court here today.

The defendant, who lives in Tel Aviv, claimed that the money was probably placed in the suitcase by his family without his knowledge. He has been permitted to appeal the case, but has been denied bail.

Economic Police examined over 1,000 vehicles near Pithul Tikva yesterday and confiscated about 100 tons of vegetables found in the possession of 60 persons. In a private apartment belonging to a butcher in the town, police uncovered over 20 kilograms of meat neatly arranged in small packages and ready for sale. The butcher was arrested.

Two Negev Settlers Accused of Murder

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — The two settlers of the Bet Vabali cooperative settlement in the Negev who are accused of murdering two Beduin last month were issued with a rifle and a Sten gun by the moahav on the day of the crime, according to testimony in the District Court here today.

The accused, Moshe Shorika, 31, and David Machan, 29, had asked for the arms before leaving on a trip to Elath. They set out on September 5 in one of the settlement's trucks and, according to the prosecution, indiscriminately shot and killed two Beduin whom they came upon near Ma'ale Akrahim.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

Hospital Asks Funds

Construction of the second wing of Jerusalem's new 100-bed hospital for polio victims cases may be halted for lack of funds, the Society of Crippled Children has announced in an appeal for funds.

The first 28-bed wing of the hospital, which is located in the Katamon Quarter, was opened in April and complements the work of the old hospital on Ben Yehuda St. The new hospital will serve the entire country, it is understood.

Payments Balance Needs Guarding

KPAR SABA, Tuesday. — Mr. Peretz Napphal, Minister without Portfolio, warned the public that Israel must live according to an economic schedule to keep the balance of payments from being spent.

He was speaking at the inaugural session of a symposium on "building economy," called at the Berl Katznelson Institute near here by the Research Council of Israel today.

Quality, he said, would have to be sacrificed for quantity in providing houses for new-comers. Building materials amounted to 8.1 per cent of the total imports in 1950, and that was more than the country could afford. In the first half of 1951, 11L2.5m. worth of building materials were imported as compared with 11L1.5m. imported during the whole of 1950.

Building attracted 11L6m. in investments out of the total estimate of approximately 11L150m. in investments in 1950. Mr. Napphal said. Dwellings alone accounted for 11L52m., about 34 per cent of the total investments. In 1950, Mr. Napphal calculated, building of flats represented about 40 per cent of the total Jewish investments. This decline was a healthy sign, he thought.

According to Prof. S. Sambar, Chairman of the Research Council, the country will spend nearly 11L150m. on building in 1951. This justified an expenditure of 11L150,000 for the establishment of a Building Research Institute, which would cost 11L30,000 a year to operate. Such an Institute should greatly advance local building methods which have changed very little in the past few decades.

Dr. A. Aron, Director of the Standards Institute and chairman of the Government Building Committee, was in the chair.

Mr. Y. Schur, who read the first paper, said that the main item in calculating costs of building was labor, which accounted indirectly for 65 to 70 per cent of the total. About 100,000 workers were engaged in building. The symposium, attended by 250 architects, engineers and builders, will continue until Thursday evening.

Children's Carnival at Zoo

A small boy in long dark coat and wearing tightly curled blond sidelocks was the happiest of the more than 2,000 children who visited the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo yesterday.

He won a rooster which, he said, his family in Mea Shearim would set on the Simhat Torah table next week. He refused to give his name.

A second prize winner was 10-year-old Miriam Tobolsky, of the Ahva Quarter, who won a bottle of wine.

The prizes were two of the many which were raffled off at the Zoo at a special Succot party in honour of the Zoo's first birthday at the new quarters in the Scheiner Wood. Just a year ago, the animals were brought down from three years of isolation on Mount Scopus.

Meanwhile, scores of new animals and birds have been added to the collection.

New Shipping Route To West Africa

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A new route will be opened shortly by the Zim Navigation Company between West Africa and Mediterranean ports. The company's newly-acquired 3,700-ton freighter Basilek, renamed Kinneret, is the first vessel to be put into service on this route. From West Africa, the Kinneret will bring timber for the Afikim plywood factory, and will carry cargo from Genoa and Marseilles on the return trip.

The Israel flag was hoisted on the vessel in Marseilles recently and the vessel is about to leave for Dakar for her first trip in the Zim service.

Substantial amounts of foreign currency will be saved by transporting the timber in an Israeli ship.

A violent storm in the Mediterranean compelled the s.s. Araba to sail to Agadez, Chad, and the s.s. Negevah into Mersa Matruh, Egypt. Both ships will be late on their return to Haifa.

A newcomer to Haifa, the s.s. Daniela Berchard, the "AIM" Navigation Company's new Israeli flag ship, arrived here from London yesterday, and is now unloading.

Black Market Butter May Carry Disease

The public was yesterday warned against the serious danger of disease growing out of the use of cream and butter purchased on the black market.

The warning, which was issued by the Public Hygiene Division of the Health Ministry, pointed out that cream and butter available on the black market were not subject to any sanitary control and are usually made from unpasteurized milk.

The use of such products can result in tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, abdominal typhus, dysentery and other diseases, the statement said. Consumers were advised to purchase butter only in the original wrapper.

Adenauer Calls On USSR To Aid Unity

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — The West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, today called on the Soviet Union to show before the U.N. whether it wants German unity or not.

The Soviet Union, he said, would be able to give its views when the U.N. discuss the sending of a neutral commission to investigate whether conditions in all four zones would permit free, democratic elections.

Speaking in Parliament, Adenauer welcomed "with special thanks and warmth" the promise made yesterday by the U.S., Britain and France to support his government's request for a neutral investigation commission. He gave his agreement to the Allies' proposal to extend the area of the commission's investigation to include the Soviet zone, as well as West Germany.

Dr. Adenauer alleged that the Otto Grotewohl, head of the East German government, had evaded the concrete issue of elections as proposed by West Germany in its 14-point programme. It was therefore now up to the Soviet Union to speak.

Leo Baek Writes To Dr. Adenauer

LONDON, Tuesday (INA). — Dr. Leo Baek, President of the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany, has written to the West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, to inform him that the Council is willing to participate in negotiations arising from the Chancellor's statement of Germany's willingness to make amends.

Dr. Baek's letter expressed the opinion that a basis for discussion has been created by the Chancellor's statement.

448 Die, Damage Huge In Japan Typhoon

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Four hundred and forty-eight people were killed, 1,750 injured and 371 are still missing in the typhoon which roared across Japan on Sunday.

Latest police reports today said 144,000 cultivated acres were flooded and 12,444 houses destroyed. Another 88,000 houses were damaged by water or wind. Damage to Japan's coastal trade amounted to 113 vessels sunk and nearly 8,000 damaged or set adrift.

The typhoon caused an estimated 10,000 million yen (130 million dollars) damage. It was Japan's worst typhoon for several years. The U.S. army command said the typhoon caused \$1,000,000 damage to military installations in Japan.

Malabar Black Jews To Migrate Here

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (INA). — The 1,900-year-old history of the Black Jews of Malabar in India will end shortly. According to a decision of the 1,900-strong community, which "has no quarrel with the Indian government or people," its members will migrate to Israel.

The Black Jews, so called because their skin is dark, came to India following the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 C.E. At that time the King of Malabar granted the Jews the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other subjects, and exempted them from taxation.

Their leader, Joseph Rabban, was granted the following privileges: to ride an elephant and to "call out to clear low castes from the street upon his approach."

Only Token Fine Set For Lack of Proof

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Because of the inadequate testimony of a high official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and further lack of proof, the Anti-Protection Court here today imposed only a token fine of 11L1 against a commercial firm accused of purchasing woollen thread without a permit.

Judge I. Osterer ruled that the official in charge of issuing such permits in the Ministry, Mr. Alexander Shalev, did not understand the matter at hand. The prosecution had also failed, he said, to prove that the permit obtained by the defendants, "Frankel and Co." several years ago was not valid at the time of the alleged offence.

GOOD SAMARITAN RAMEL, Tuesday (ITIM).

It took a Magen David Adom ambulance driver an hour and a half last night to find a doctor who was willing to get up and attend a sick woman who had complained of severe stomach pains and swelling. There are about 20 doctors in the town.

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Soviet Protest To Norway

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Russia has accused Norway of taking "large-scale measures" tending to implement the aims, hostile to the Soviet Union, of the Atlantic Alliance, the Soviet news agency TASS reported from Moscow today.

A note, handed by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, to the Norwegian Minister in Moscow last night, said the Norwegian Government, "having joined the Atlantic pact, with the help of foreign powers is taking, under the pretence of defence, large-scale measures tending to implement the aims, hostile to the Soviet Union, of the Atlantic Alliance," the TASS despatch received in London said.

The note said that "the Norwegian Government transferred to the authority of the commander-in-chief of the so-called North Atlantic maritime area in open contradiction to the Paris Treaty on Spitzbergen, concluded by a number of states on February 9, 1920."

"All these facts prove that the Norwegian Government is conducting a policy which is in direct opposition to the assurances given by it to the Soviet Government in the note of February 1, 1948."

McCARTHY AGENT FOUND GUILTY

LAUSANNE, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Swiss Federal Court today found Charles Davis, 23-year-old American negro, guilty of organizing a service of political information on behalf of a foreign country. Davis had been accused of spying on U.S. diplomatic officials and Communist Party members on behalf of the American Republican Senator McCarthy.

He was sentenced to: Eight months' imprisonment which he has already served.

Expulsion from Switzerland for 10 years.

To pay Frederic Eggen-schuyler (a Communist) the sum of 150 francs.

To pay expenses of the inquiry, investigation and the procedure before the Federal Tribunal amounting to 200 francs.

Having read the sentence, the president of the court said that as Davis had already served the eight months he was from that moment free.

Jordan MAC Delegate

Ihsan Hashim, District Commissioner of Jerusalem, has been named Jordan representative to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, it was learned yesterday.

The appointment appears to be temporary, as Ahmed Bey Toukan, permanent senior Jordan delegate is currently representing his Government at the Palestine Conciliation Commission talks in Paris.

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Socialists, Tories Step Up Campaigns

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — With only eight clear days to go to the October 25 election, both Socialist and Conservative campaign oratory has increased in volume and urgency.

Prime Minister Attlee will be in the west of England today on his Transmanche tour of the country.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Conservative leader, will give industrial Newcastle-on-Tyne in the north a sample of his oratory today and then go still farther north to Glasgow to end a three-day speaking trip.

An equal number of Socialists and Tories — 617 — will contest for the 62 seats in the House of Commons, it was disclosed when nominations closed yesterday.

The Liberals will have only 100 candidates in the field. Both major parties are hoping to capture the "free" votes of the Liberals, whose voting strength is between two and three millions.

The Conservatives will have 50 candidates, and others 23, giving a total of 1,375 candidates. A Mr. Winston Churchill said tonight that British prestige abroad was so low that even the weakest nations "spoke a kick or taunt" to Britain. He was speaking in the heart of Labour's stronghold, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as nominations closed and the last lap of the campaign opened.

Mr. Churchill placed full blame for the loss of the oriental empire on the Socialist government and charged the Socialists started their campaign on the theory that the "party which could grovel before Arab would win most votes at home."

Peron Names Rivals As Revolt Plotters

BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Juan Peron last night publicly accused two of his opponents in next month's general elections of having been directly involved in the armed uprising of September 28 against his government.

He named Senator Reynaldo Pastor, Democratic (Conservative) Party presidential candidate, and Senator Arturo Frondizi, vice presidential candidate for the Radical Party.

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WIESEL, Izidor, son of Menahem-Mendel & Therese, born 1910, Dragomirski, Waldman, Abraham Moshe, son of Meyer, Ozorkow WEISSGROSS, Yeheskiel, Baranow

WALDMAN, Leah, Elke, daughters of Haim & Simon, Ozorkow WEISS, Marcus, son of Herman, and wife Blanca-Elizaveta (nee Wiedler), Klotzovno, born 1895

WEISSWEIN, Hillel, son of David & Cilly, Czernowitz SATZ or KELLNER, Moshe, son of Yehuda & Perl, Lewow

TUBUL, Simha, daughter of Jacob and Sultana, born 1930, Morocco TOPEL, Leah, daughter of Eliezer & Hannah, Warsaw

YOSHPE, Isaac, Mother: Gita, Wilno COEN, Masri, parents: Haouli & Fortuna born 1928, Gabes (Tunis)

MESSNERBERG, Menashe, son of Pinhas & Noemi, Lodz NIERENSTEIN, Aaron & Adela, children of Joseph & Miriam Baranow

FEIER, Ephraim (Erich), Vienna FRIEDMAN, Rosalia, Novy-Zamky

PALACZ, Isaac, son of Salomon & Liba, Warsaw PRINZ-SCHMETTERLING, Wehnia, parents: Lipa & Sarah, Zaleszczyki

ROIKOWITZ, Hava, Pustelnik Applying to the Search Bureau, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem Israel, please quote our file number.

THE ENQUIRER File No. 06/16/3722

PASTUSZYNSKI, Zygmund 10683 WIESEL, Mordechai 111172

WALDMAN, Aaron 78161 WEISSGROSS, Feige 74447 WALDMAN, Aaron 78161

WIDER, Herman 106989 GLASNER, Isaac 06/18/3702

KELNER, Moshe 110726 ASHOUR Esther, (nee Tubul) 111052

SCHWARTZ, Samuel 110478 YOSHPE, Basia 107032

COHEN, David his brother 107904 SZYDLOWSKI-MESENBERG, Rose 1110

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Nothing less than a post-election campaign is being conducted against the new Government by the General Zionists. At the FAIR other end of the pole, we are witnessing strikes which have their inspiration, at the very least, in Mapam. Both the crusade against the new Coalition and the agitation in the economic field are evidence of a lack of understanding not only for the country's grave position, but also for the essentials of democratic government.

The time for discussion whether the negotiations which resulted in the present coalition was the same of wisdom and perfection, on all sides, is past. Now the question any longer relevant whether the Central Committee of Mapai who, against a strong minority, brought about the final decision, were right or wrong in the choice of what was considered the lesser of two evils. What is relevant is that no Government, however composed, can escape the immediate task of tackling the burning problems of organizing and absorbing immigration, of food supplies and housing, and of making a determined drive to increase production, to stabilize prices and wages, to introduce compulsory arbitration in industrial relations, and to restore confidence in the administration; not to mention the pitfalls of a parious international situation which beets us and which the Israel Government must always bear in mind. Party politicians will, of course, insist that they are well aware of all these problems and that it is precisely the method of handling them that matters. But unless it is thought that we can afford to recurrent cabinet crises there can only be the one answer that the present Government must now be given a fair chance to show its mettle.

The fact that the Government commands but a small majority, is not in itself decisive. It is recalled, in this connection, that the second reading of the great Reform Bill which changed the face of England was carried by 302 to 301 votes in March, 1831; and in our own days, the Government of Britain, which had a majority of six only, suffered five defeats in the 18 months of its existence, but none on a motion of confidence. Short of dictatorship or anarchy, political parties are essential to representative government. And parliamentary government, as the name implies, means government by discussion. The rule of the majority is not absolute in the sense that it excludes compromise with dissenting minorities; more especially when the government itself is a product of compromise, and when none of the major or minor parties can offer a panacea for a precarious situation.

Opposition is necessary, but so is cooperation in matters of practical business. On the central issues Israel must stand as one, without regard to party differences. This is no time for self-righteousness in any quarter. The choice is no longer between planning or laissez-faire, between this or that coalition, but between the road to survival and the road to failure. Let the General Zionists remember this in their political campaign and Mapam in their stirring up of industrial unrest.

Labour Committee On Annual Leave Law

The Ministry of Labour will set up a special Committee to deal with the implementation of the Annual Leave Law, especially as regards determining which industries should allow their workers more than the standard 14-day annual leave. It was announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

The law provides that all workers be allowed 14 days of leave annually, but empowers the Minister of Labour to extend the period for industries where health, labour or other considerations justify longer holidays.

The Committee will consist of representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Health, Knesset, the Histadrut and the employers' associations.

Russia's Efforts To Increase Wheat Crop

By ED. CRANKSHAW

LONDON.—The latest crop reports from the Soviet Union indicate that the harvest has been good; in particular that the Government is making a strenuous and partly successful bid to grow more wheat at the expense of maize, rye and millet. This effort is reflected in the recent trade agreement with Great Britain, which, for the first time since the war, promises deliveries of wheat in addition to coarse grains.

The grain delivery plan for 1951 is said to have been exceeded by three per cent; but since nobody knows what the plan was supposed to be, this does not tell us very much. Since the unpublicized abandonment, or indefinite suspension, of the five-year-plan system at the end of last year, no tabulated statistics have been published, either for food or industry; and production programmes for the current year are unknown, not only to foreigners but to the Russian people as a whole.

Production Gain Slight
 Disconnected claims made by various Republican ministries during the past weeks suggest that 1951 grain production as a whole is only slightly, if at all, in excess of 1949 and 1950 — though production of wheat, and therefore of improved quality bread, is higher.

The failure to increase grain production, at least proportionately with the population increase during the past three years, is the outcome of a number of causes. First, lack of agricultural machinery. In spite of constant claims that Soviet agriculture is highly mechanized, there is still tremendous leeway to make up. The Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture last month announced that in this most rich and advanced agricultural area of the Soviet Union only half the grain crop had been harvested by combines. Scythes are still widely used.

So short is machinery elsewhere that this year, as last, immediately after the harvest in the southern lands, whole convoys of combines and tractors with their drivers and mechanics were put on trains at great expense and taken to Siberia to help with the harvest there. The lack of agricultural machinery is itself due, in priorities given to heavy industry, including armaments, and the great capitalist construction projects,

which will not pay dividends for some years. The second reason for failure to exploit the rich agricultural resources of Russia fully is the shortage (which the Government is desperately trying to remedy) of skilled farm managers and workers capable of machine management and maintenance — because these are needed in industry and the Army. A third reason is the unsettled state of peasant morale produced by the movement to amalgamate small collectives, ostensibly in the interests of mechanization, but actually to centralize control of the peasants.

The general situation at the end of the 1951 harvest, as far as disconnected figures allow us to see, is that although basic foodstuffs are more plentiful than at any time since the war, and the Government is not faced with the bogey of serious undernourishment, grain production per head is still less than it was in 1940. In 1949 it was stated that the harvest had surpassed the 1940 level, and this goes also for 1951. But what is overlooked is that since 1940 Russia has added greatly to her agricultural lands; the Baltic States, parts of East Prussia, and the Polish Ukraine, etc., and has also largely increased her population. It will take a greater increase than is now apparent to return the people of Russia to a pre-war standard of life — and a still greater one before they reach the level of the pre-collectivization year of 1928.

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Readers' Letters

REPLY TO MR. KOUSSA

To the Editor of The POST.
 Sir, — Mr. Koussa's letter in your issue of Oct. 7 contained this noteworthy statement: "At the height of hostilities in the spring of 1948 the Jews in Arab countries were treated with tolerance and forbearance."

Can your correspondent explain the innumerable State-sponsored military trials conducted at that time against thousands of Iraqi Jews? Or the notorious bomb explosions of Cairo? Can he tell the public why no less than 40,000 Jews left Egypt for good while over 95 per cent of the Jews of Iraq emigrated to Israel?

It is one thing for the Arabs to complain of certain political grievances and another thing to distort the facts: We hope Mr. Koussa will adhere more closely to the facts in his next letter. Yours, etc.,
 J. K. MOSHE
 Haifa, October 8

MUSICAL DIARY

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Gustav Mahler, who died in 1911, we publish these brief memories of his period, told by Mr. Samuel Zarai, 64, who recently arrived in Israel from Hungary.
 [N Bruno Walter's wonderful book on Mahler, I read all about his career at the Vienna Opera around 1895 — but nothing of his work as a director of the Budapest Opera, where, in reality, he first rose to fame. The Budapest Opera was then world-famous. When Mahler arrived in the city, he had only three friends: Count Adalbert Apponyi, the director of the Music Academy, Edmund Mihailevich, and the Chief Editor of a large newspaper, Kornel Abranyi. He was a young man then, but there was little youthfulness about him. He worked very hard — from morning till night. He participated in rehearsals, instructed artists, negotiated contracts. But the most important part of his work was at his piano, composing his First Symphony.

Partly because he worked so hard, partly because his demands for total seclusion were so great, he hired me as a secretary and as a public relations man to deal, among others, with his critics. My duties were, however, most varied and included writing of a ballet-scenario ("Carmen") which was performed 150 times at the Budapest Opera and translation into Hungarian of the libretto of Offenbach's "Marrage aux lanternes," etc.

Mahler was a ruthless, conscientious director. I remember his black disapproval of a bass baritone while he was rehearsing "Cavalleria Rusticana." I suggested a walk through the woods as an antidote to despair. Suddenly, we met a group

DISAPPOINTING START AT SIDNA ALI A 'Borstal' Experiment

By RUTH CALE

A PRISON for juvenile delinquents, the establishment of which has been urged for the past two years, has now been opened at Tel Nof, formerly Sidna Ali, near Herzlia. The institution is intended as a Borstal-type reformatory where young offenders will receive training and guidance. Unfortunately, neither is yet available to the 14 boys, ranging in age between 13 and 17 currently detained in an overhauled Tegar Fort. Perched on top of forbidding cliffs that overlook the sea, the company of a member of the Ministry of Police, No specific programme for the re-education of these boys had been planned yet, he told me, despite the fact that all of them are repeat offenders. The director was away for the day. We entered the grounds at 11 a.m. Three boys were lounging in the kitchen. Two or three others were raking rubbish outside. We went to the classroom and were told there was no teacher. In the carpentry shop, there was no instructor. We couldn't find a welfare officer. Tel Nof has four instructors, theoretically, but two of them were away on military reserve duty.

Escape Easy
 The building itself, though rebuilt, was in a state of disrepair. There was an enormous gap in the barbed wire fence surrounding it. Dormitory windows on the second floor were not barred, each had a convenient drainpipe outside to point the easy way out. Five of the 14 boys escaped only a few hours after their arrival. Two were caught, but managed another get-away. Maximum capacity at Tel

Nof is for 25 to 30 boys, and when a second floor is added to the annex, there will be room for 70. In the meantime, 90 juvenile delinquents are still in adult prisons throughout the country, and many repeat offenders, both boys and girls, have been freed by magistrates for lack of suitable reformatory.

When in England, I had a chance to visit two Borstal homes, neither of which were in any sense prisons. Although British penal institutions for the young are by no means the most advanced they manage to turn out well-trained, rehabilitated young men and women, the vast majority of whom go straight after 21 months to three years of Borstal training.

The few hours of carpentry, occasional schooling and haphazard physical training offered at Tel Nof are wholly inadequate for the vocational and moral re-education of hard-bored young criminals. Much could be learnt from methods applied in Britain. Only three of the 15 Borstal training homes are closed-in institutions. The rest are locked at night and wide open during the day. Every hour around the clock has an activity scheduled for it — even the leisure hours of detainees are planned and supervised. But faults of the Borstal system include far too little emphasis on the psychological care of the detainees, and undue emphasis on the role of the padre. Mr. Solomon, of the Police Ministry, who visited Tel Nof with me, has just completed a survey of similar institutions in seven European countries. He is hopeful that a complete revision will be made in concepts and facilities for dealing with the nation's delinquent children.

leaking rooms, but despite repeated promises of the Custodian of Enemy Property (to whom the building belongs) the roof continues to deteriorate.

Recently a section collapsed, falling into one of the rooms, narrowly missing the sleeping occupants. On the following morning this occupant contacted the Custodian of Enemy Property who informed her that he was unable to effect any repairs without the consent of the City Engineer.

After exhaustive efforts, the City Engineer was contacted, and came to examine the damage. We were informed that repairs would be carried out in September.

After two or three days, an additional section of the same room collapsed; fortunately the room was empty. The tenant had to leave. We again contacted the Custodian of Enemy Property and were assured that repairs would be commenced at once. Our landlady, living in comparative safety of a lower flat, replies to all queries "What can I do?"

Therefore, we the remaining tenants of this flat, and — alas — its potential victims, ask "what can we do?"
 Yours, etc.,
 J. RYNES
 Tel Aviv, Oct. 7.

CROWDING COMPETITION

To the Editor of The POST.
 Sir, — I fully agree with Mrs. Givzman's "Appeal to Mr. Rokach." In Bat-Galim, uncrowded cocks hold a daily crowing competition from dusk to dawn. Next to my house is a small farm containing chickens, turkeys and goats, with a dog thrown in for good measure. This farm causes infernal noise, pestilential odours, swarms of flies and rats; all this in the middle of an urban residential district.

Is there no help?
 Yours, etc.,
 "ANNOYED CITIZEN"
 Bat Galim, Haifa, Oct. 10

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

To the Editor of The POST.
 Sir, — Will Mr. Arthur Lipschutz whose letter appeared in your column on September 25 under the heading "Willing to Work," please write to us directly, stating the name of prospective employer, the name of the applicant, and the date of her visit to the Employment Exchange so that we can make enquiries.

Yours etc.,
 RUTH ATARON
 Employment Division
 Ministry of Labour
 Jerusalem, October 12.

TO WHOM CAN WE TURN

To the Editor of The POST.
 Sir, — We are tenants of the third floor flat at 16 Rehov Trumpeldor. The roof of this building is a state of advanced disrepair. Each winter, for the past three years, we have lived in damp.

CLOSING THE RING (VI) Churchill's War Memoirs CIVIL WAR RACKS ITALY

On the night of Sept. 8, 1942, Marshal Badoglio had broadcast Italy's acceptance of the armistice terms. German forces encircled Rome, which they captured in the next few days. Badoglio and 2½ Government, together with the Italian Royal family, escaped to Brindisi, by now occupied by Allied forces.

MEANWHILE, after dark on Sept. 8, in accordance with Allied instructions, the main body of the Italian Fleet left Genoa and Spezia on a daring voyage of surrender to Malta, unprotected either by Allied or Italian aircraft. Next morning when steaming down the west coast of Sardinia it was attacked by German aircraft from bases in France. The flagship Roma was hit, and blew up with heavy loss of life, including the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Bergamini. The battleship Italia was also damaged. Leaving some light craft to rescue survivors, the rest of the fleet continued its painful journey.

On the morning of the 10th they were met at sea by British forces, including the Warship and Valiant, which had so often sought them before under different circumstances, and were escorted to Malta. A squadron from Taranto, including two battleships, had also sailed on the 9th, and, after passing at sea the British force on its way to occupy that port, reached Malta the following day without incident.

On the morning of the 11th Admiral Cunningham informed the Admiralty that "the Italian battle fleet now lies at anchor under the guns of the fortress of Malta." The splendid prize of the whole Fleet of what had been a victorious Power of the first rank thus fell into our hands. It must be made to play its part on our side.

Political Ferment

With the collapse of the Fascist regime every region of Italy was in a ferment of political speculation. The organization of resistance to the Germans fell by default into the hands of an underground Committee of Liberation in Rome, and linked with the mounting activity of partisan bands which now began activities throughout the peninsula.

The members of this Committee were politicians driven from power by Mussolini in the early 1920s or representatives of groups hostile to Fascist rule. Over all hung the menace of a recrudescence of the hard core of Fascism in the hour of defeat. The Germans certainly did their best to promote it.

Mussolini had been interned after July 28 on the island of Ponza, and later at La Maddalena, off the coast of Sardinia. Fearing a German coup de main, Badoglio had at the end of August moved his former master to a small mountain resort high in the Abruzzi, in Central Italy. In the haste of the flight from Rome no precise instructions were given to the police agents and carabinieri guarding the fallen Dictator.

On the morning of Sunday, Sept. 12, 90 German paratroopers landed by glider near the hotel where Mussolini was confined. He was removed, without casualties, in a light German aircraft, and carried to yet another meeting in Munich with Hitler.

Back to England

It had been planned that I and those of our party who had not already flown to England should go home by sea, and the Renown awaited us at Halifax. I broke the train journey to say good-bye to the President, and was thus with him at Hyde Park when the Battle of Salerno began. I resumed my train journey on the night of Sept. 12, to reach Halifax on the morning of the 14th. The various reports which reached me on the journey, as well as the newspapers, made me deeply anxious. Evidently a most critical and protracted struggle was in progress. My concern was all the greater because I had always strongly pressed for this sea-borne landing, and felt a special responsibility for its success. Surprise, violence and speed are the essence of all amphibious landings. After

the first 24 hours the advantage of sea-power in striking where you will may well have vanished. Where there were 10 men there are soon 10,000. My mind travelled back over the years. I thought of Gen. Stopford waiting at Suvla Bay in 1915 while Mustafa Kemal marched two Turkish divisions from the lines at Bulair to the hitherto undefended battlefield. Naples was entered by the Anglo-American Fifth Army on Oct. 1.

Fascist Bid

Mussolini's bid for a Fascist revival plunged Italy into the horrors of civil war. In the weeks following the September armistice officers and men of the Italian Army stationed in German-occupied Northern Italy and patriots from the towns and countryside began to form Partisan units and to operate against the Germans and against their compatriots who still adhered to the Duce.

Not the least of their achievements was the success and support given to our prisoners of war trapped by the armistice in camps in northern Italy. Out of nearly 75,000 of these men, conspicuously clothed in battle dress, and in the main with little knowledge of the language or geography of the country, at least 50,000, mostly succoured by the local population with civilian clothes, were guided to safety thanks to the risks taken by members of the Italian Resistance, and the simple people of the countryside.

The Italian surrender caught their armies in the Balkans completely unawares and many troops were trapped in desperate positions between local guerrilla forces and the vengeful Germans. There were savage reprisals. In the Balkans and Aegean, the Italian armies lost nearly 40,000 men, after the armistice of Sept. 8, not including those who died in deportation camps.

On Sept. 28 Marshal Badoglio left Brindisi in an Italian cruiser bound for Malta to sign the long term surrender. He was received with ceremony on board the battleship Nelson by Gen. Eisenhower, and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Bedell-Smith, Lord Gort, and Gen. Alexander. After the signatures had been appended, Badoglio had a short discussion with Gen. Eisenhower about declaring war on Germany, which the Italian Marshal wished to do. The day ended with a visit to the units of the Italian Fleet anchored in Malta Harbour.

The situation was at first bewildering for our troops on the spot. The Italians had been their enemies for more than three years. By joining the United Nations they had

in the space of a few weeks acquired a new status, and some of them assumed a new attitude. Requisitioning was no longer possible. Accommodation was refused to British troops, and food refused to officers without Italian ration cards. British military currency was treated with suspicion.

Much of this was the growing pains of the new regime in Italy, and was presently rectified by high authority but some Italian civilians were ready to take the fullest advantage of the changes which had occurred. The President and Gen. Eisenhower felt that a public declaration was needed in order to explain "co-belligerent" status to them, and indeed to the world. I welcomed this. The text of the declaration which I drafted was approved by both the President and Stalin.

Enter Storka

Count Storka now entered the Italian scene. Before the Fascist revolution he had been Foreign Minister and Ambassador in Paris. During Mussolini's regime he had been an exile. He had become an outstanding figure among Italians in America. He had declared himself in favour of bringing Italy into the war on the side of the Allies and had in a letter which he had recently written to a high State Department official expressed his willingness to work with Badoglio. As the situation sharpened he saw his opportunity to gain the chief power in Italy, and was convinced of his right to it.

I had a long conversation with Count Storka on his way through London, and believed we had reached an agreement whereby he was to work loyally with the King and Badoglio until we were in a position, following on the capture of Rome at the earliest moment, to form a broad-based non-Fascist Government. I thus steadily held to our charted course. We intended to sustain the monarchy until the liberation of Italy, to bring an Italian Government in on our side in the struggle against Germany, to strengthen that Government by adding representative and resisting elements, and to associate the Russians with our immediate arrangements in regard to Italian affairs.

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MR. LESTER PALEY

of Los Angeles, Cal., please communicate with D. & Y. Gad — Architects, 3 Rehov AIN VERED, Tel Aviv.

Artists—Craftsmen

are invited to participate in the fourth exhibition of "APPLIED ARTS IN ISRAEL 1952" which will be held during Passover 1952. For details please apply to the Bezalel National Museum, P.O.B. 308, Jerusalem.

NOTICE
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